AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

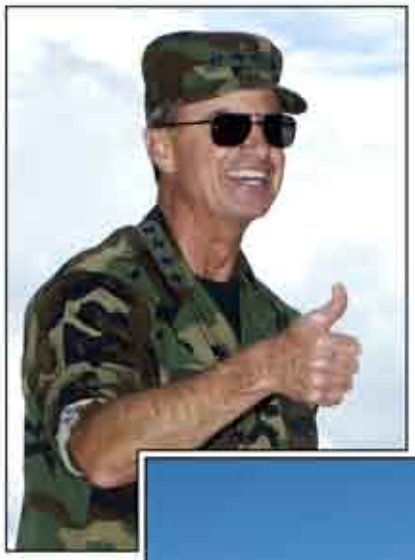
ALMANAC

"My vision for Air Force Space Command is to become the acknowledged experts and leaders in fielding, launching and employing space power for the United States of America for the 21st Century."

General Kevin P. Chilton
Commander
Air Force Space Command

Photo Illustration
Cover and Page 1

Message From The Commander

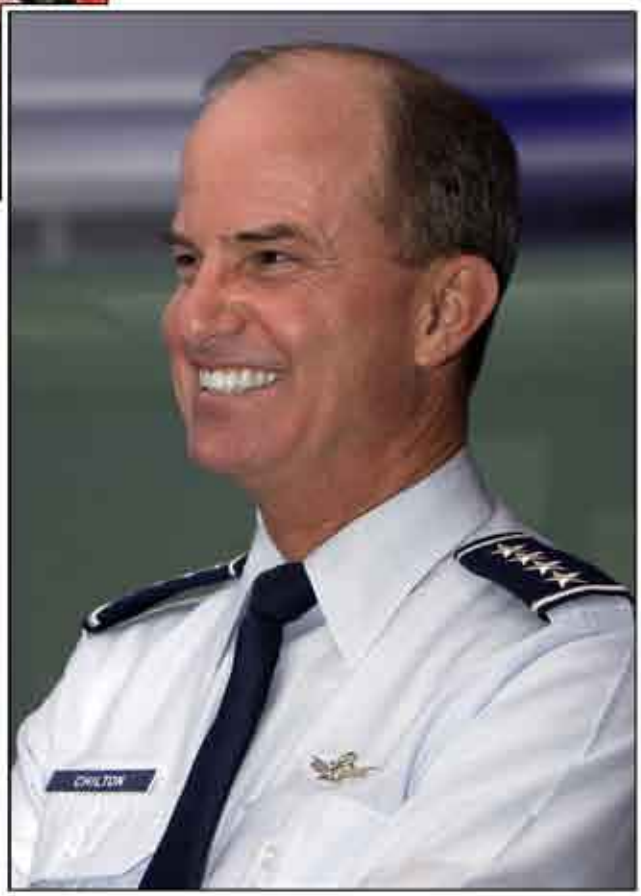


Our Nation remains a nation at war - not just any war, but one that is a struggle for our very way of life. As important as command of the high seas was to the 19th Century and command of the air was during the 20th Century, so to will become the command of space during this century. Our dependence on space-based capabilities for the conduct of joint military operations has grown dramatically in the last decade. These capabilities clearly provide us with an asymmetric warfighting advantage that we must preserve and expand. Air Force Space Command's direct support to the Combatant Commanders protecting our Nation's vital interests remains at an all-time high. Whether the task is supporting Combatant Commanders with vital warfighting assets deterring would-be adversaries, or assisting relief efforts across the globe, we're always ready when our Nation calls.

We've grown exponentially as a command and a cohesive team, and are constantly improving the support we provide to the joint fight through our forward deployed Airmen, as well as the space and missile systems we employ from our homeland.

Clearly, this past year has shown the world what this command is capable of as a team working together to provide our Nation and our Combatant Commanders the undeniable advantage of space. 2007 marks the command's silver anniversary and celebrates the achievements of our people and evolution of our weapon systems. As we reflect on the past 25 years, we see a history of incredible growth and continued expansion of the warfighting capabilities we deliver. This reflection not only reinforces the important role Air Force Space Command plays in joint operations but also enables us to chart a path to future successes. No matter what challenges lay ahead, the Airmen of AFSPC are committed to providing this Nation with a continued unparalleled space advantage.

– General Kevin P. Chilton
Commander, Air Force Space Command



AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND Almanac

Contents

The content of this Alamanac was edited, prepared and provided by the public affairs office of Headquarters Air Force Space Command, 150 Vandenberg St. Suite 1105, Peterson AFB, Colo. 80914-4500. Photographs are official U.S. Air Force photos unless otherwise noted.

Editors:
- Masao Doi
- Capt. Catie Hague
- Trisha A. Schmalz

For more information on Air Force Space Command, see the Web site at: www.afspc.af.mil

Graphics, layout and design by Staff Sgt. Michael Hughes, AFSPC Public Affairs, Peterson AFB, Colo.

AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND
Introduction

Located at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., Headquarters Air Force Space Command organizes, trains and equips forces to supply combatant commanders with the space and intercontinental ballistic missile capabilities to defend the U.S. and its national interests. The command's nearly 40,000 space professionals, stationed around the globe, are dedicated to that mission, providing combatant commanders with an asymmetric advantage unprecedented in the history of warfare.

The 14th Air Force controls all Air Force space assets and is the organization responsible for a wide array of space activities on nearly every continent. These assets provide communications, position, navigation and timing, weather forecasting, missile warning, space surveillance, spacelift, and space control for the warfighter.

The men and women of 20th Air Force provide strategic deterrence through the nation's Intercontinental Ballistic Missile force. Beginning with the Cuban Missile Crisis and continuing today, the Minuteman missile, and those who operate, maintain and secure it, serve as this nation's last line of defense.

In addition to operating Air Force space and missile systems, we also develop the next generation of systems through the Space and Missile System Center at Los Angeles AFB, Calif. The SMC team is devoted to researching, designing, developing, acquiring and sustaining space launch, command and control, missile and satellite systems.

Finally, professionals at the Space Innovation and Development Center are the command's innovators. Day-to-day, they advance full-spectrum warfare through rapid innovation, integration, training, testing and experimentation.

Air Force Space Command is a diverse organization, making the job of organizing, training and equipping it all the more exciting. The work done by the men and women of AFSPC is vital to our military, making the nation more combat effective and helping save lives every day.

AFSPC bases include: Buckley, Peterson, and Schriever AFBs, Colo.; Los Angeles and Vandenberg AFBs, Calif.; Patrick AFB, Fla.; F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo.; and Malmstrom AFB, Mont. Three wings are located at bases run by other Air Force major commands: Minot AFB, N.D., Kirtland AFB, N.M., and Hill AFB, Utah. In addition, more than a dozen geographically separated units span the globe.

History

The origins of the military in space date from the last days of World War II. With the war over in Europe, the United States and the United Kingdom raced to acquire as much German rocket technology and expertise as possible before the former Soviet Union could take control of certain parts of Germany. In August 1945, America's use of the atomic bomb against Japan helped end the war in the Pacific. However, it also led to the emergence of a climate of distrust and military competition between the United States and the former Soviet Union, and set the stage for the nuclear, missile and space races of the Cold War. To counter the threat of a possible Soviet nuclear attack, President Dwight Eisenhower made development of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile a national priority. By the end of the 1950s, the Air Force accepted its first long-range Atlas ICBM, followed later by the Titan system. Meanwhile, the launch of the Soviet Sputnik space vehicle on Oct. 4, 1957, fueled American concern over space. The race was on in ballistic missile development and the space program. In response to the Soviet threat, defense cooperation grew between the United States and Canada, resulting in the activation of the North American Air Defense Command in 1957 to assure the aerospace defense of the North American continent. Fifty years later, this defense partnership continues to flourish and has been expanded to include maritime defense.

With the Cold War well underway, in 1959 the Defense Department approved the development of a system to track both space objects and incoming Soviet missiles. In the early 1960s, this led to the construction of three Ballistic Missile Early Warning System radars, based at Thule AB, Greenland; Clear AFS, Alaska; and RAF Fylingdales, England. Other radar systems were developed to track the growing number of space objects and debris orbiting the Earth.

The Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962 heightened America's awareness of the growing nuclear threat. To blunt the Soviet's resolve during the crisis, President Kennedy placed the first group of Minuteman ICBMs on alert at Malmstrom AFB, Mont. Some sources state that President Kennedy later called these missiles his "ace in the hole" against the Soviets.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the United States and Soviet Union began deploying Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles. The Air Force began construction on a new generation of radar networks to provide North America early warning against this new threat.

Following three years of restructuring its units and forces, the Air Force combined space operations into one command when it activated Space Command on Sept. 1, 1982. Originally organized to manage missile early warning and space tracking systems, Space Command brought together operators from Strategic Air Command and technicians from Air Force Systems Command to conduct the operational space mission. The new commander, Gen. James Hartinger, described Space Command's activation as a crucial milestone in the evolution of military space operations. In May 1983, the command assumed control of space surveillance and missile warning sites around the world, plus the Defense Support Program early warning satellites, and the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program, while Strategic Air Command maintained control of the nation's ICBM force. Air Force planners then looked at moving satellite operations into the new command. That same month, construction began on the Consolidated Space Operations Center at Falcon AFB (now Schriever AFB), Colo. Space Command was renamed Air Force Space Command in 1985 to distinguish it from the joint United States Space Command established that same year. Five years later, the command doubled in size after acquiring the space launch mission from Air Force Systems Command.

In 1987, the command acquired the worldwide network of sites comprising the Air Force Satellite Control Network. The Consolidated Space Operations Center assumed the responsibility for commanding, controlling and receiving telemetry information from a variety of military satellites in the early 1990s. AFSPC underwent major growth in July 1993 when it assumed responsibility of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile force.

By the late 1980s, Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System radars at Cape Cod AFS, Mass., and Beale AFB, Calif., joined the ballistic missile early warning radar network. The U.S. Army also transferred its Perimeter Acquisition Radar Characterization System at Cavalier AFS, N.D., to the Air Force to serve as an additional SLBM and ICBM early warning radar. These systems, augmented by other radars and optical sensors, provided the means to catalog and monitor the ever-increasing satellite population and space debris in orbit around the earth.

In the early 1990s, space operations emerged from the "black world" of secrecy and became a significant contributor to the warfighter during the Gulf War—sometimes called the "first space war." Military space systems became a force enabler for Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines. These systems provided warfighters with: satellite communications connectivity both in theater and between the battlefield and continental U.S. (CONUS); positioning and timing data for ground and air operations and weapons delivery; meteorological data; overhead imagery; and missile warning data. The information obtained from space-based systems helped military planners see what Saddam Hussein could not see, and gave coalition forces the "high ground" to drive Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

The Gulf War was the prelude for the integration of space support into military planning and operations. U.S. and coalition forces came to rely heavily on space-based systems during subse

quent military operations in Somalia, the Balkans, Afghanistan, Iraq, and the conduct of homeland defense operations.

Between March and June 1999, U.S. and NATO forces conducted military air operations against Serbian air defenses and high value military targets in Kosovo under Operation ALLIED FORCE. U.S. military space systems again played a key role in force enhancement. U.S. and NATO forces used the Global Positioning System extensively for mission planning and execution as well as precision delivery of weapons. Similarly, ALLIED FORCE personnel used space-based meteorology and imagery for mission planning and operations. The Kosovo operation saw expanded use of satellite communications for reachback connectivity to U.S.-based military units.

In the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the U.S., the President directed forces to combat our adversaries on Global War on Terrorism. With Congressional declaration, the U.S. initiated Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and Operation IRAQI FREEDOM to identify and destroy terrorist strongholds in Afghanistan and Iraq. U.S. and coalition warfighters made extensive use of space-based communications, GPS and meteorological data to effectively prosecute their military operations. IRAQI FREEDOM was the first war during which Iraqi forces attempted to disrupt GPS signals while the U.S. destroyed a ground-based satellite communications site. During Operation NOBLE EAGLE, AFSPC space-based systems were used to support the U.S. homeland defense mission.

AFSPC personnel and military space-based systems have also been used to support humanitarian relief efforts, the most recent example being hurricane Katrina. AFSPC deployed helicopters to the Gulf Coast region to deliver meals, water, and medical supplies, and to conduct search and rescue operations. During the hurricane, Hurricane Hunters used GPS to track the hurricane's path and speed and Defense Meteorological System Program satellites provided forecast data to defense and federal disaster planners. Additionally, military satellite communications systems played a key role in coordinating pre- and post-disaster activities.

In addition to Air Force Space Command contributing to military and humanitarian operations, the command has also undergone organizational changes to reflect its new mission. In October 2001, in response to the Space Commission report, Air Force Material Command transferred its Space and Missile Systems Center at Los Angeles AFB to AFSPC. This organizational move brought to the command responsibility for the development and acquisition of space and missile systems, thus merging operations and acquisitions functions within a single organization.

In April 2002, the triple-hatting of the AFSPC commander as U.S. Space Command and NORAD commander ended. AFSPC became a separate four-star Air Force major command. As part of the ongoing initiative to transform the U.S. military into a 21st century fighting force, DoD disestablished U.S. Space Command and transferred its mission to U.S. Strategic Command. This organizational action was designed to improve effectiveness and speed up information collection and assessment required for strategic decision-making. U.S. Strategic Command was now responsible for early warning and defense against missile attack and long-range strategic attacks.

AFSPC provides a significant portion of U.S. Strategic Command's warfighting capabilities, to include missile warning, strategic deterrence, and space-based surveillance capabilities. Additionally, AFSPC is the sole provider of positioning, navigation, and timing, as well as the bulk of military satellite communications to the warfighting community. As the acknowledged experts and leaders in fielding, launching and employing space power for the 21st Century, AFSPC advocates space capabilities and systems for all unified commands and military services, and collectively provides space capabilities the U.S. needs today and in the future.

SPACE RACE

AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

Vision & Strategic Priorities

The vision of Air Force Space Command is to be the *acknowledged* experts and leaders in fielding, launching and employing space power for the 21st Century.

With that vision providing the framework, the command codified the following strategic priorities:

- Preserve and expand our ability to deliver space effects to the Joint Fight
- Provide safe and secure strategic deterrence
- Develop, field and sustain dominant space capabilities on time and on cost
- Attract, develop and retain people with the expertise necesary to meet the challenges of the future

The command's top focus in preserving and expanding our ability to deliver space effects to the Joint Fight is centered on space situational awareness. Having a clear understanding of who and what is in the space domain is the first requirement of any commander, whether they are in charge of land, sea or air forces. Space situational awareness starts with the need to attribute an action in space to a certain country, organization or environmental phenomenon. It is more than the need to catalog, but also to understand what is up there, to understand when a satellite maneuvers, to understand when something is deployed off a satellite or a bus, and ultimately to be able to determine the capabilities of the satellite and the intent of the operator.

The next strategic priority is to provide safe and secure strategic deterrence. This remains a cornerstone of national defense. AFSPC is making improvements to every element of the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile fleet, which will help ensure system viability beyond 2025.

AFSPC also defines the capabilities and systems to meet the future requirements of combatant commanders. The command is committed to developing, fielding and sustaining dominant space capabilities on time and on cost. Air Force Space Command's Space and Missile Systems Center, headquartered at Los Angeles AFB, Calif., continues a back-to-basics approach to leverage existing and new organizational elements and practices. In doing so, AFSPC has implemented an incremental, block development to acquisitions, and this approach is already paying dividends.

None of this is possible without the hard work and ceaseless dedication of the people in this command. Air Force Space Command is serious about attracting, developing and retaining people with the expertise necessary to meet the challenges of the future and are working with partners throughout the Department of Defense and academia to develop the future leaders and experts this nation needs to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

14th Air Force

Mission:

The mission of the 14th Air Force is to control and exploit space for global and theater operations. The organization is comprised of a headquarters staff, an Air and Space Operations Center, and five subordinate wings that conduct a full range of space operations. Day-to-day, the 14th Air Force provides space capabilities that ensure global presence, vigilance and reach for the nation.

The 14th Air Force personnel provide the following space capabilities:

Command and Control (C2) of Space Forces - Plan, task, direct and synchronize space operations to support global and theater missions.

Space Superiority - Provide surveillance, tracking and intelligence of more than 15,000 man-made objects ranging from active and inactive satellites to vehicle fragments, using a variety of sensors such as phased-array radars and optical surveillance systems. Conduct defensive and offensive counterspace operations, and space environment assessments.

Surveillance, Warning, and Battlefield Characterization - Provide global and theater ballistic missile warning (strategic and tactical) and tracking capabilities to the U.S. and Allied nations through the employment of satellite sensors and phased array radars.

Satellite and Network Operations - Command and control more than 100 satellites that provide weather, communications, navigation, and missile-warning capabilities and operate a global network of satellite control centers and stations supporting a variety of defense and civil users.

Space Launch and Range Operations - Provide assured access to space and conduct launch operations from Western and Eastern U.S. launch sites to support military, civil and commercial users. Additionally, the 14th AF operates ranges to test and evaluate space, air, and missile systems.

Responsibilities:

The 14th AF is headquartered at Vandenberg AFB, Calif., and is responsible for the organization, training, equipping, C2, and employment of Air Force space forces to support operational plans and missions for U.S. combatant commanders and air component commanders.

Currently there are more than 20,000 personnel people supporting 14th AF missions worldwide. Wing locations are Peterson AFB, Colo.; Vandenberg AFB, Calif.; Patrick AFB, Fla.; Schriever AFB, Colo. and Buckley AFB, Colo.

Web Address:

www.vandenberg.af.mil/units/14thairforce.asp

21st Space Wing

Mission: Conduct world class space superiority operations and provide unsurpassed installation support and protection while deploying Warrior Airmen.

Responsibilities:

The 21st Space Wing, headquartered at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., provides worldwide missile warning and space control to unified commanders and combat forces worldwide.

The wing provides missile warning and space control to North American Aerospace Defense Command, U.S. Northern Command, and U.S. Strategic Command through a network of ground–based sensors operated by geographically separated units around the world.

The 21st SW units also run the global space surveillance network that detects, tracks and catalogs all man-made objects in space.

The wing provides early warning of strategic and theater ballistic missile attacks and foreign space launches.

More than 9,000 government and contractor personnel detect, track and catalog more than 15,000 cataloged man-made objects in space.

The 21st SW manages and controls 43 units at 27 locations in the United States and around the world. It operates and supports Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Station, Colo.; Thule Air Base, Greenland; Clear AFS, Alaska, Cape Cod Air Force Station, Mass., and Cavalier AS, N.D.

Annual Budget:

$388 million

Web address:

www.peterson.af.mil

ASSIGNED UNITS

21st OPERATIONS GROUP
4th Space Control Squadron
6th Space Warning Squadron
7th Space Warning Squadron
10th Space Warning Squadron
12th Space Warning Squadron
13th Space Warning Squadron
20th Space Control Squadron
20th Space Control Squadron, Det. 1
21st Operations Support Squadron
76th Space Control Squadron
21st Operations Group, Det. 1
21st Operations Group, Det. 2
21st Operations Group, Det. 3
21st Operations Group, Det. 4
HAVE STARE, Vardo, Norway
Operating Location-A, RAF Fylingdales, UK

21st MAINTENANCE GROUP
21st Space Communications Squadron
21st Maintenance Operations Flight
21st Performance Management Division

21st MISSION SUPPORT GROUP
21st Mission Support Squadron
21st Civil Engineer Squadron
21st Logistics Support Squadron
21st Contracting Squadron
21st CONS Det. 1, Copenhagen, Denmark
21st Security Forces Squadron
21st Services Squadron

21st MEDICAL GROUP
21st Dental Squadron
21st Medical Support Squadron
21st Aerospace Medicine Squadron
21st Aerospace Medicine Squadron - OLA
Schriever AFB
21st Medical Operations Squadron
21st Medical Operations Squadron - OLA
Cheyenne Mountain AFS

721st MISSION SUPPORT GROUP
721st Communications Squadron
721st Security Forces Squadron

821st AIR BASE GROUP
821st Space Training Squadron
821st Security Forces Squadron

MAJOR TENANT UNITS

Air Force Space Command
U.S. Northern Command
North American Aerospace Defense Command
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/U.S. Army Forces Strategic Command
302nd Airlift Wing (AFRC)
200th Airlift Squadron
367th Air Force Recruiting Squadron
544th Information Operations Group
311th Airlift Squadron
Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, Det. 4
Forrest L. Vosler NCO Academy
Air Force Audit Agency

30th Space Wing

Mission:

Conduct Department of Defense, civil and commercial spacelift operations by launching a variety of space boosters – the Atlas V and Delta IV rockets, which comprise the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles – from its launch pads. The 30th Space Wing mission is to defend the United States through launch, range and expeditionary operations. The wing also supports Intercontinental Ballistic Missile and sea-launch ballistic missile test launches, and aircraft and cruise missile flight tests.

Responsibilities:

The 30th SW, headquartered at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., manages and supports spacelift operations, including processing and launching space boosters that carry DoD, civil and commercial satellites into polar orbits. The 30th also supports flight tests of the nation's ICBM force. The wing provides support for both boosters and ICBMs through operations at the Western Range, a geographic region consisting of instrumentation sites along the California coast and extending downrange to Hawaii. The base is also involved in supporting the nation's Missile Defense Program initiative with special mission test launches of ICBMs. As the host wing, the 30th also provides support services for the Vandenberg community, composed of more than 5,000 civilians and military personnel.

Annual Budget:

$180 million

Web Address:

www.vandenberg.af.mil

ASSIGNED UNITS:

30th OPERATIONS GROUP
30th Operations Support Squadron
30th Space Communications Squadron
2nd Range Operations Squadron
30th Range Management Squadron
30th Weather Squadron
76th Helicopter Squadron

30th LAUNCH GROUP
4th Space Launch Squadron
30th Launch Support Squadron
1st Air and Space Test Squadron

30th MISSION SUPPORT GROUP
30th Mission Support Squadron
30th Civil Engineer Squadron
30th Security Forces Squadron
30th Contracting Squadron
30th Logistics Readiness Squadron
30th Services Division

30th MEDICAL GROUP
30th Medical Support Squadron
30th Medical Operations Squadron

MAJOR TENANT UNITS:

Headquarters 14th Air Force
614th Space Operations Group
614th Space Intelligence Group
18th Intelligence Squadron (ACC)
Air Force Audit Agency
AFMC Operating Location Ogden, ALC
AFMC Aerospace Fuels Lab
9th Space Operations Squadron (AFRC)
381st Training Group (AETC)
576th Flight Test Squadron
U.S. AKMR Field Office (U.S. Army)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
22nd Space Operations Squadron, Detachment 1
Vandenberg Tracking Station
National Reconnaissance Office
148th Space Operations Squadron, California Air National Guard
595th Space Group
17th Test Squadron, Det. 3

AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

45th Space Wing

ASSIGNED UNITS:
45th OPERATIONS GROUP
1st Range Operations Squadron
45th Operations Group, Det. 1
45th Operations Group, Det. 2
45th Operations Support Squadron
Human Space Flight Support
45th Range Management Squadron
45th Space Communications Squadron
45th Weather Squadron

45th LAUNCH GROUP
1st Space Launch Squadron
5th Space Launch Squadron
45th Launch Support Squadron

45th MISSION SUPPORT GROUP
45th Civil Engineer Squadron
45th Contracting Squadron
45th Logistics Readiness Flight
45th Mission Support Squadron
45th Mission Support Group, Det. 1
45th Security Forces Squadron
45th Services Division

45th MEDICAL GROUP
45th Aeromedical – Dental Squadron
45th Medical Operations Squadron
45th Medical Support Squadron

MAJOR TENANT UNITS:
Aerospace Fuels Laboratory
Air Combat Command Program Management Sq/QA
Air Force Audit Agency
Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Det. 802
920th Rescue Wing
Air Force Technical Applications Center
American Red Cross
Army Air Force Exchange Service
Army Corp of Engineers
Civil Air Patrol
Defense Commissary Agency
Defense Contract Management District South
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Orlando
Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
Department of State Air Wing
2nd Space Operations Squadron, Det. 1
Document Automation and Production Service
FBM Operational Test Support, Unit Two
Federal Aviation Administration
Industrial Labor Relations Office
Jacksonville District North Florida Area Office
Joint Stars Joint Test Force
Military Sealift Command Office
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Naval Ordnance Test Unit
National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
National Imaging and Mapping Agency
U.S. Air Force Judiciary Area Defense Counsel
U.S. Coast Guard, Port Canaveral
2nd Brigade, 87th Division
17th Test Squadron, Det. 3
114th Combat Comm Sq, Florida Air National Guard
333rd Recruiting Squadron
605th Test Squadron, Det. 2
766th Ordnance Company

Mission: To assure access to the high frontier and to support global operations.

Responsibilities: Patrick Air Force Base, Fla., began as the Banana River Naval Air Station when it was commissioned in October, 1940. Today, Patrick is home to the 45th Space Wing. As the "World's Premier Gateway to Space," the 45th SW oversees the preparation and launching of U.S. government, civil and commercial satellites from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Fla., the historic base for the human quest of space flight. It was from the Cape that Alan Shepard, John Glenn and many other space pioneers first rocketed into the unknown.

Patrick operates the Eastern Range, 15 million square miles (five times the size of the continental United States) of land, air and sea space through which launch vehicles must pass to reach orbit. Operating the range entails managing the many resources used to provide safe passage to space. This includes range instrumentation used for tracking and command destruct, providing for personnel safety both on the ground and in the air and managing and directing all wing communications and scheduling operations. The men and women of the 45th SW also provide significant safety, range and contingency support to NASA and the space shuttle/International Space Station programs, as well as providing logistics support to the Naval Ordnance Test Unit's missile tests and submarine operations at Cape Canaveral.

The wing's more than 9,000 government and contractor personnel are located at Patrick AFB, Cape Canaveral AFS, the Malabar and Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annexes in Florida, Antigua Air Force Station in the Caribbean and Ascension Auxiliary Air Field off the coast of Africa.

The 45th SW provides combat effects to warfighters by launching various payloads to their required orbits on Delta II, Delta IV and Atlas V boosters. The Atlas V and Delta IV family of Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicles, known as EELVs, are part of a new era of spacelift vehicles that will serve as the primary vehicles to lift national military space assets along with civil, commercial and scientific payloads into space for the foreseeable future from Cape Canaveral AFS. EELVs are designed to improve the United States' access to space by making space launch vehicles more affordable and reliable.

Annual Budget:
$528 million

Web Address:
www.patrick.af.mil

50th Space Wing

Mission: Executes command and control (C2) of more than 50 military satellites and supports more than 170 satellites for the President, secretary of defense, combatant commanders, all military services, federal agencies and Allied nations. Operates and maintains a global network of command, control and communication (C3) facilities worth over $46 billion. Directs and provides support to 25 subordinate units consisting of one Air Force Base, two Air Force Stations, and 12 worldwide units.

Responsibilities: The wing operates and supports satellite programs including the Global Positioning System, the Defense Satellite Communications System and Milstar, as well as managing the worldwide Air Force Satellite Control Network. The GPS Master Control Station is the control center for worldwide navigation and timing. Worldwide stations monitor navigation signals from GPS satellites and gather data on satellite performance. The data is processed at the MCS, and the MCS then sends updated navigation information to the GPS satellites.

DSCS provides secure communication links to combatant commands, theater commanders and strategic and tactical forces worldwide. Milstar provides integrated, worldwide connectivity for high priority military forces in the field. The Multi-Mission Space Operations Center is a one-of-a-kind operations/acquisition team that demonstrates and fields emerging space missions and satellite command and control technologies in a rapid, decisive manner.

The wing's more than 3,600 government and contractor personnel are located at Schriever AFB, Colo., and eight subordinate tracking stations around the world as part of the Air Force Satellite Control Network.

Annual Budget:
$200 million

Web Address:
www.schriever.af.mil

ASSIGNED UNITS:
50th OPERATIONS GROUP
1st Space Operations Squadron
2nd Space Operations Squadron
3rd Space Operations Squadron
4th Space Operations Squadron
50th Operations Support Squadron

50th MISSION SUPPORT GROUP
50th Mission Support Squadron
50th Civil Engineer Squadron
50th Security Forces Squadron
50th Contracting Squadron
50th Services Division
50th Logistics Readiness Flight

50th NETWORK OPERATIONS GROUP
50th Space Communications Squadron
21st Space Operations Squadron
22nd Space Operations Squadron
23rd Space Operations Squadron

MAJOR TENANT UNITS:
Space Innovation and Development Center
310th Space Group (AFRC)
21st Medical Group
Air Force Technical Applications Center, Detachment 46
460th Operations Group, Det. 1 (Space-Based Infrared System)
Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Det. 807
U.S. Naval Observatory (Alternate Master Clock)
U.S. Army Strategic Command, 53rd Signal Battalion
527th Space Aggressors Squadron
Naval Satellite Operations Center, Det. D
Space and Missile Systems Center, Det. 11
Missile Defense Agency
Space Development and Test Wing, 1st Space Test Squadron, Det. 12
Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, Det. 4
392nd Training Squadron, Det. 1
100th Military Defense Brigade, Missile Defense Element
Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense

460th Space Wing

ASSIGNED UNITS:
460th OPERATIONS GROUP
460th Operations Support Squadron
Operations Support Squadron, Detachment 1 (Schriever AFB)
460th Space Communications Squadron
460th Space Communications Squadron, Det 1 (Overseas location)
2nd Space Warning Squadron
8th Space Warning Squadron (AFRES)
137th Space Warning Squadron (ANG in Greeley, Colo.)

460th MISSION SUPPORT GROUP
460th Mission Support Squadron
460th Security Forces Squadron
460th Civil Engineer Squadron
460th Contracting Squadron
460th Logistics Readiness Squadron
460th Services Division

460th MEDICAL GROUP
460th Medical Operations Division
460th Aerospace Medicine Division

MAJOR TENANT UNITS:
Joint Forces Headquarters - Colorado
140th Wing, Colorado Air National Guard
Aerospace Data Facility
566th Information Operations Squadron
Air Force Audit Agency
Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES)
Air Force Operational Testing and Evaluation Center, Det. 4 (AFOTEC)
Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Det. 801
Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC), Det. 45
SBIRS Buckley Support Team (Space and Missile Systems Center)
Colorado Army National Guard
Colorado Civil Air Patrol
Continental U.S. NORAD Region
Defense Commissary Agency (DECA)
Ground Based Midcourse Defense
Naval Operational Support Center
Navy Region Northwest
Colorado Army National Guard Det. 5, Medical Support, Medical Command Headquarters
8th Civil Support Team (Weapons of Mass Destruction)
Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF)
743rd Military Intelligence Battalion
Marine Air Control Squadron 23, Marine Air Control Group 48, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing
Quebec Battery, 5th Battalion, 14th Marines, 4th Marine Division Company A, Marine Cryptologic Support Battalion
Bravo Company, Intelligence Support Battalion, Marine Forces Reserve Det. 1, 128th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment (MPAD)
101st Army Band Headquarters
169th Field Artillery Brigade
United States Property & Fiscal Office for Colorado

OFF-BASE SUPPORTED AGENCIES:
Air Reserve Personnel Center
Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)
310th Mission Support Group
4th Manpower Requirements Squadron
Combined Task Force
Military Entrance Processing Station
Naval Reserve Recruiting Area West 7
U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion
Air Force Reserve Recruiting Office
Defense Security Cooperation Agency
Rocky Mountain Arsenal
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Other units in the Denver/Aurora area are also supported.

Mission:

The mission of the 460th Space Wing is to provide combatant commanders with superior global surveillance, worldwide missile warning, homeland defense and expeditionary forces.

Responsibilities:

The 460th SW operates and maintains Buckley AFB, Colo. It provides security, communications, civil engineering, personnel, services, logistics and medical support to more than 79 active duty/Guard/Reserve units from all branches of military service and approximately 90,000 military, civilian and retired personnel. The wing, comprised of approximately 1,700 military, civilians and contractors, also plans and executes infrastructure and quality-of-life programs to make Buckley a model AFB. It ensures world-class support, maintains operationally ready forces and provides superior customer service.

The wing's operational mission is to provide missile warning, missile defense, technical intelligence, nuclear detonation detection, satellite-command and control, battlespace awareness and robust communications to the President, secretary of defense, combatant commanders, intelligence agencies and global warfighters. The wing's team of space professionals operates the Space-Based Infrared System, which is composed of the Defense Support Program satellites and the next generation SBIRS satellites.

Since its initial launch in the early 1970s as the Air Force's first space-based missile warning system, the DSP constellation has served as the cornerstone of our national defense, helping to guard the United States and its allies against enemy missile attacks. Slated for April 2007, the last DSP launch will be a milestone in the constellation's rich heritage of more than a quarter century of uninterupted and reliable service to the nation. SBIRS satellites will replace the DSP constellation over the coming years.

Annual Budget:

$59.4 million

Web Address:

www.buckley.af.mil

AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

20th Air Force

Mission: Twentieth Air Force is America's Intercontinental Ballistic Missile team deterring conflict with professional people operating and maintaining safe, secure, ready missiles which can be employed upon Presidential direction .

Twentieth AF has a proud heritage as America's long-range strategic force. Activated Jun. 20, 1941, the unit's B-29 Superfortresses bombed the Japanese Islands. Twentieth AF bombers, the Enola Gay and Bock's Car, brought an early end to World War II after they dropped the first atomic bombs on Japan. Twentieth AF units also supported United Nations' forces during the Korean War.

Responsibilities: Inactivated on March 1, 1951, the unit was reactivated Sept. 1, 1991 as a component of the Strategic Air Command and was located at Vandenberg AFB , Calif. Operationally responsible for all land-based ICBMs, 20th AF's rebirth came at a time when America's nuclear forces were entering a decade of unprecedented force reductions and changes. Spawned by the Cold War's end and the breakup of the Soviet Union, these changes reshaped the basic fabric of the nation's nuclear deterrent forces. For the men and women of America's ICBM team, it proved to be a period of sustained, dramatic change. In nine short years following its rebirth, the 20th AF experienced three major command identities. After one year in SAC and another year in Air Combat Command, the 20th AF found a permanent home in Air Force Space Command in 1993. Twentieth Air Force's location also changed in 1993, moving from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., to its current home at F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo.

The ICBM force structure was reduced radically during the 1990s, going from six wings to three, and from 1,000 alert ICBMs to 550. Currently, there are more than 11,000 personnel operating, maintaining, protecting and supporting 500 Minuteman III ICBMs at three bases: F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo.; Minot AFB, N.D. and Malmstrom AFB, Mont.

Each missile is located in an unmanned remote site called a launch facility or LF. All LFs are located at least three nautical miles apart and situated in unpopulated areas underground.

All activities at the LF are monitored and controlled from remote launch control centers manned by an on-alert two-person missile combat crew. Each crew controls 10 missiles.

Twentieth AF has dual responsibilities to Air Force Space Command and United States Strategic Command. As the missile numbered air force for AFSPC, the 20th Air Force is responsible for maintaining and operating the Air Force's ICBM force. Designated as USSTRATCOM's Task Force 214, the 20th Air Force provides on-alert, combat-ready ICBMs to the President of the United States.

Web Address:

www.warren.af.mil/library/factsheets

90th Space Wing

ASSIGNED UNITS:
90th OPERATIONS GROUP
90th Operations Support Squadron
319th Missile Squadron
320th Missile Squadron
321st Missile Squadron
37th Helicopter Squadron

90th SECURITY FORCES GROUP
90th Missile Security Forces Squadron
790th Missile Security Forces Squadron
90th Security Support Squadron
90th Security Forces Squadron
90th Ground Combat Training Squadron

90th MAINTENANCE GROUP
90th Missile Maintenance Squadron
90th Maintenance Operations Squadron

90th MISSION SUPPORT GROUP
90th Civil Engineer Squadron
90th Services Squadron
90th Mission Support Squadron
90th Communications Squadron
90th Contracting Squadron
90th Logistics Readiness Squadron

90th MEDICAL GROUP
90th Medical Operations Squadron
90th Medical Support Squadron

MAJOR TENANT UNITS:
Headquarters, 20th Air Force
153rd Command and Control Squadron
30th Airlift Squadron

Mission: Defend America with the world's premier combat ready Intercontinental Ballistic Missile force: On time, every time, any time.

Responsibilities: Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyo., is home to the 90th Space Wing and the missileer. In 1958, the 4320th Strategic Missile Wing, now the 90th SW, was established with responsibility for 24 Atlas missile sites under Strategic Air Command. Although not the first designated missile wing, Warren became the first fully operational missile wing in Strategic Air Command.

The 90th SW was activated July 1, 1963, with the original designation 90th Strategic Missile Wing. Today, members of the "Mighty Ninety" operate, protect, maintain and support 150 Minuteman III ICBMs at 15 missile alert facilities deployed over 12,600 square miles.

The 90th SW employs approximately 3,500 military personnel and 960 civilian employees. There are 5,866 acres of land on base, and 35,933 acres of land total, including the missile sites, easements and leases.

Annual Budget: $116.7 million

Web Address: www.warren.af.mil

91st Space Wing

Mission: To defend the United States by maintaining a fleet of 150 Minuteman III missiles located in underground launch facilities scattered across the northwest part of the state.

Responsibilities: Headquartered at Minot Air Force Base, N.D., the 91st Space Wing is one of three operational missile wings in Air Force Space Command. For five decades, through three wars and the Cold War, with vastly different missions, the 91st and its predecessors have answered America's call.

Today, the wing controls 150 Minuteman III missiles, located over an 8,500 square-mile area in north central North Dakota, approximately the same size as the state of Massachusetts.

The wing's 54th Helicopter Squadron supports the ICBM mission with seven UH-1N "Huey" helicopters, providing security support, emergency medical evacuation and a range of other support.

The 91st SW has approximately 1,500 operations, security and support personnel working to keep missiles on alert and helicopters flying.

The "Rough Riders" of the 91st SW live up to their wing motto, "Poised for Peace," providing strong deterrence that helps keep the nation free.

Annual Budget:

$22.9 million

Web Address:

www.minot.af.mil

ASSIGNED UNITS:

91st OPERATIONS GROUP
740th Missile Squadron
741st Missile Squadron
742d Missile Squadron
91st Operations Support Squadron
54th Helicopter Squadron

91st MAINTENANCE GROUP
91st Missile Maintenance Squadron
91st Maintenance Operations Squadron

91st SECURITY FORCES GROUP
91st Missile Security Forces Squadron
91st Security Support Squadron
791st Missile Security Forces Squadron

341st Space Wing

ASSIGNED UNITS:
341st OPERATIONS GROUP
10th Missile Squadron
12th Missile Squadron
490th Missile Squadron
564th Missile Squadron
341st Operations Support Squadron
40th Helicopter Squadron

341st MAINTENANCE GROUP
341st Maintenance Operations Squadron
341st Missile Maintenance Squadron

341st SECURITY FORCES GROUP
341st Security Forces Squadron
341st Security Forces Support Squadron
341st Missile Security Forces Squadron
741st Missile Security Forces Squadron

341st MISSION SUPPORT GROUP
341st Mission Support Squadron
341st Services Squadron
341st Civil Engineer Squadron
341st Communications Squadron
341st Contracting Squadron
341st Logistics Readiness Squadron

341st MEDICAL GROUP
341st Medical Operations Squadron
341st Medical Support Squadron

MAJOR TENANT UNIT
819th RED HORSE Squadron

Mission: Keeping America free and strong by providing combat-ready people and aerospace forces.

Responsibilities: Malmstrom Air Force Base, which lies just east of Great Falls, Mont., is home to the 341st Space Wing and its 6,000 government and contractor personnel.

Malmstrom's roles may have changed through the years, but its commitment to the nation has remained the same. Today, Malmstrom secures, maintains and operates a large portion of the nation's Minuteman III missiles, spread throughout north-central Montana.

Malmstrom's history dates back to Sept. 15, 1942, when the base was activated as an Army post responsible for training war-bound B-17 crews. Malmstrom later became a staging point for Lend Lease planes ferried through Alaska to the Soviet Union, a World War II ally.

Malmstrom officially entered the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile age as the 341st Strategic Missile Wing. The wing's first flight of Minuteman I missiles, assigned to the 10th Strategic Missile Squadron, became alert-ready Oct. 26, 1962, during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

On Oct. 1, 1997, the wing was renamed the 341st SW to reflect the next logical step, incorporating the entire spectrum of space operations as an integral element of air and space power.

Annual Budget:
$106.8 million

Web Address:
www.malmstrom.af.mil

Space & Missile Systems Center

Space and Missile Systems Center:

The Space and Missile Systems Center, a subordinate organization of the Air Force Space Command is responsible for the research, development, acquisition and fielding of military space systems. The center is also responsible for on-orbit check-out, testing, sustainment and maintenance of military space systems and other Department of Defense space systems. The center is located at Los Angeles Air Force Base, Calif., and supported by the 61st Air Base Wing. The center has an annual total budget in excess of $10 billion and employs 1,358 military members, 1,068 civilians and an estimated 4,000 contractors worldwide. It manages between $60 and $70 billion in contracts at any one time.

The 61st ABW provides medical, civil engineering, communications, contracting, chaplain, security, logistics, personnel, readiness and quality-of-life services impacting 84 units and more than 204,000 active-duty, civilian and retired personnel in the Los Angeles area. It manages a $60 million budget and $608 million in plant assets, with 564 facilities.

Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM) Systems Wing:

The MILSATCOM Systems Wing plans for, acquires and sustains space-enabled global communications to support the President, secretary of defense, and combat forces. MILSATCOM systems consists of satellites, terminals and control stations, worth more than $40 billion providing communication for 16,000 aircraft, ships, mobile and fixed sites. It is a jointly-manned wing which interfaces with Major Commands, Headquarters, United States Air Force, and Department of Defense agencies. The MCSW is DoD's primary acquirer of satellite communication systems to equip national authority and combat forces of all services with survivable, worldwide, rapid communications for all levels of conflict. The wing has a combined portfolio for protected, wideband and network systems, the future systems to support Transformational Communications Architecture and support infrastructure. MCSW provides program management direction for all phases of system acquisition for the current and future MILSATCOM satellite programs from concept through orbital operations. The wing directs activities of the support systems manager for sustainment of MILSATCOM terminals, Defense Satellite Communication System and Milstar satellites, receiver systems and control segment equipment and the Terminal Engineering Office for resolution of terminal issues. The MCSW maintains significant multi-service, multi-agency and multi-national involvement in current acquisition.

Global Positioning Systems Wing:

The Global Positioning Systems Wing is a joint-service, multinational, civil/military, systems wing with more than 700 Department of Defense contractor personnel responsible for development, launch and sustainment of the Global Positioning System, the world's premier navigation and timing standard. The GPS Wing acquires and sustains the space, control and user equipment segments for GPS. The wing is responsible for the development and procurement of more than 250,000 receiver systems and the United States' nuclear detonation detection system. Annual funding is $1 billion with a total program value of more than $32 billion.

Space-Based Infrared Systems Wing:

The Space-Based Infrared Systems Wing, called the ISSW, develops, deploys and sustains $27 billion in surveillance satellites and ground stations to detect, track and report global and theater ballistic missiles and other threats against the United States, its allies and combat forces. The ISSW provides global surveillance, tracking, and targeting information on infrared targets

to warfighters and intelligence units. The wing enhances Combatant Commander's warfighting options and maximizes application of mission area capabilities to combat operations.

The ISSW develops, deploys and sustains a portfolio of infrared surveillance sensors, satellites and ground processing systems composed of the Defense Support Program, Space-Based Infrared Systems High component and the Space Tracking Surveillance System. These systems provide missile warning, missile defense, technical intelligence and battlespace characterization information for the joint warfighter and the intelligence community.

Launch and Range Systems Wing:

The Launch and Range Systems Wing provides the Department of Defense and the National Reconnaissance Office with assured access to space through launch systems modernization, sustainment and develoment of worldwide range capability for all national security missions. The wing manages launch of national security satellites by partnering with industry to develop, produce and operate expendable launch systems. The wing conducts satellite mission integration and provides reliable, integrated tools to test and support the nation's space launch, ballistic missile and aeronautical testing. The LRS wing ensures public safety and provides user data for space launch operations and ballistic missile and aeronautical testing at the Eastern and Western Ranges.

Space Superiority Systems Wing:

The Space Superiority Systems Wing equips the joint warfighter with unrivaled offensive and defensive counterspace, space situational awareness and special access required capabilities required to gain, maintain and exploit space superiority. The wing executes cradle-to-grave responsibility for weapon systems development, fielding and sustainment. Secretary of defense-directed, the wing provides streamlined acquisition and financial reporting. It is a selectively manned systems wing with a multibillion-dollar budget.

Space Development and Test Wing:

Located at Kirtland AFB, N.M.; the Space Development and Test Wing serves as primary provider of launch, spaceflight and on-orbit operations for the entire Department of Defense space research and development community. The SDTW acquires, integrates, launches and operates R&D spacecraft, prototype operational systems, boosters and ballistic missiles supporting national security objectives/missile defense programs. The wing provides spaceflight via expendable launch vehicles, the space shuttle and the International Space Station.

Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Systems Group:

The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Systems Group equips worldwide strategic and tactical forces with weather and space environmental data for planning and executing aerospace, ground and

naval operations. The $3.5 billion program develops, acquires and sustains satellites, sensors and ground systems to meet warfighter requirements. The group provides launch support, early orbit operations and spacecraft anomaly resolution of the Department of Defense's sole operational weather satellite system. It directs the DMSP, which equips and sustains worldwide strategic and tactical forces with the capability to receive meteorological, oceanographic and space environmental data from satellites. The group performs as the systems integrator for this multi-service program by developing, testing and acquiring satellites and ground equipment valued in excess of $3 billion. The DMSG directs the Space Environmental Sensing System, including the development, acquisition and modernization of space- and ground-based solar, geomagnetic and ionospheric sensor systems and supports launch, early orbit operations and anomaly resolution of satellites on-orbit.

Satellite Control and Network Control Systems Group:

The Satellite Control and Network

Control Systems Group modernizes and sustains the $8.2 billion Air Force Satellite Control Network, including two control nodes and nine worldwide remote tracking stations, to assure responsive, effective satellite support to warfighting forces. The SCNCSG provides highly reliable command and control, communications, telemetry and tracking for more than 170 Department of Defense, civil, Allied, NATO, and National Reconnaissance Office satellites to support launch, surveillance, navigation, communication and weather satellites.

Space Logistics Group:

The Space Logistics Group is a geographically separated unit at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., with 550 people and a $500 million annual budget. It sustains and modifies worldwide United States Air Force/Department of Defense space weapon systems to include terrestrial and space weather, global positioning systems, launch range control, satellite command and control, secure communications and early missile warning. It is the center focal point for logistics, maintenance, supply, sustaining engineering and the Space Logistics Readiness Center. The group sustains and improves worldwide space ground systems in partnership with warfighters and wholesale level suppliers for the Space and Missile Systems Center.

526th ICBM Systems Wing:

The 526th Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Systems Wing maintains cradle-to-grave responsibility for the entire Minuteman III ICBM weapon system. The wing falls under SMC commander's dual-hatted role as the Air Force Program Executive Officer for Space. Located at Hill AFB, Utah, the wing is responsible for modernizing and sustaining the land-based nuclear ICBM deterrent force through program control, acquisition and modification management, aging and surveillance analysis, depot-level maintenance, storage and transportation and budgeting, Peacekeeper ICBM disposition and systems engineering and integration.

Missile Defense Systems Office:

The Missile Defense Agency is chartered to develop and acquire highly effective Ballistic Missile Defense Systems for forward deployed and expeditionary ele

ments of U.S. forces. Additionally, MDA develops and acquires national missile defense systems for defense of the U.S. while maintaining technology options for future missile defense needs. The office leads a multi-agency, Department of Defense and industry team in developing, testing and deploying space systems for the MDA BMDS. There are four major activities of the office. The first is developing and deploying the Space Tracking and Surveillance System. The second is a variety of space experiments to support the development of the other elements of the BMDS. The third is the development of a Missile Defense Space Experiment center and the fourth is the development of relevant space technologies.

Space Radar Systems Office:

The Space Radar Systems Office supports development of the nation's space radar surveillance and reconnaissance system of systems. It horizontally integrates space and group capabilities to enable dynamic on-demand system tasking and response with machine-to-machine connectivity to meet critical warfighting, intelligence and civil requirements.

Web Address: www.losangeles.af.mil

SMC SUBORDINATE UNITS:

61st AIR BASE WING
61st Medical Group
61st Mission Support Group

MILITAR Y SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS WING
Wideband Satellite Communications Group
Protected Satellite Communications Group
Transformational Satellite Network Integration Group
TSAT Space Group
TSAT Mission Operations Group
MILSATCOM Command and Control Squadron

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS WING
Control Segment Group
Space Segment Group
User Equipment Group

SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEMS WING
SBIRS Space Group
SBIRS Ground Systems Group

LAUNCH AND RANGE SYSTEMS WING
Atlas Group
Delta Group
Space Lift Range Group

SPACE SUPERIORITY SYSTEMS WING
Space Situational Awareness Group
Counterspace Group

SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND TEST WING
Space Development Group
Space Test Group

526th INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEMS WING
826th ICBM Sytems Group
556th ICBM Systems Sustainment Group
526th ICBM Systems Sustainment Group

Space Innovation & Development Center

The Space Innovation & Development Center at Schriever AFB, Colo., is "unlocking the potential" as premier innovators, integrators and operational testers of air, space and cyberspace power to the warfighter. The center's mission is to advance full-spectrum warfare through rapid innovation, integration, training, testing and experimentation. The SIDC supports the Global War on Terror by expeditiously transitioning innovative combat effects to the warfighter. The center also improves exploitation of air, space and cyberspace capabilities through wargaming, exercises, experiments and space range development. The SIDC provides independent, thorough space and missile operational testing results for Headquarters Air Force Space Command.

Organization:

The SIDC is comprised of the 595th Space Group and four divisions: the Air Force Space Battlelab, the Air Force Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities, the Warfighting Integration Division, and the Plans, Programs and Requirements Division.

595th Space Group:

The 595th SG is responsible for planning, managing and executing HQ AFSPC's intercontinental ballistic missile and space systems operational test and evaluation activities. The 595th SG is the focal point for coordinating all test activities between HQ AFSPC, 14th Air Force, 20th Air Force, space wings, test squadrons and external agencies. The 595th SG is composed of six squadrons: the 595th Operations Support Squadron, the 17th Test Squadron, the 14th Test Squadron, the 576th Flight Test Squadron, the 25th Space Control Tactics Squadron, and the 3rd Space Experimentation Squadron.

Air Force Space Battlelab:

The mission of the SB is to transform existing, commercially available space capabilities into solutions for today's warfighting problems. Through networking with industry, academia and service laboratories, the SB leverages leading edge space technology to enhance Air Force core competencies.

Air Force Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities:

In 1977, Congress directed the establishment of AF TENCAP with three primary missions: exploit space systems for tactical applications through rapid prototyping projects; influence the design of future space systems for tactical applications; and educate warfighters about the capabilities and tactical utility of space systems. AF TENCAP demonstrates leading edge space technologies with potential to enhance combat capabilities of units in the field, then transitions these combat systems to warfighters much more rapidly than traditional acquisition processes. AF TENCAP is responsible for keeping abreast of the latest technologies and influencing emerging space systems to make them more supportive of fielded combat forces.

Warfighting Integration Division:

The Warfighting Integration Division (XI) brings space to the fight by focusing on the integration of air, space and information operations to create aerospace power for warfighters. XI operates two specialized facilities: the Distributed Mission Operations Center for Space and the Aerospace Fusion Center. XI's Wargaming Branch promotes the understanding and effective use of space power through modeling, simulation and analysis. A principal focus of the division is to provide models, simulations and operators for space participation in wargames and exercises.

Plans, Programs and Requirements:

Plans, Programs and Requirements (XR) is the backbone of the SIDC, providing overarching support to all other SIDC divisions. XR manages SIDC communications and computers, security, acquisition, logistics, policy, planning, programming, financial support, manpower, and personnel. As SIDC's executive agent for submitting Program Objective Memorandum inputs, XR develops strategy, policy, doctrine and long-range plans to control and exploit space. XR programs and advocates manpower, resources and organizational development for long-term success of SIDC's mission.

Annual Budget:

$70 Million

Web Address:

www.schriever.af.mil/units/

The Future of AFSPC

As stewards of military space, Air Force Space Command is making important progress as we work to modernize and recapitalize every category of space systems while at the same time bringing new space capabilities online. Our commitment to recapitalization and transformation in a tight fiscal environment require innovation and flexibility—we know we can't do everything at once. To meet this challenge, we are taking a "back-to-basics" approach for organizing our forces to support warfighting commanders, training our space professionals and perfecting our space acquisition processes.

Space systems provide an unparalleled advantage to our warfighting forces—and our adversaries have taken notice. We are taking steps to protect our space systems and secure the space domain. Today's space surveillance capability will evolve into integrated space situational awareness. Future space control activities will take advantage of this improvement and go further to protect our national security space capabilities against known vulnerabilities and credible threats. Our priority is to provide combat effects to the warfighter. We must be able to do so despite any adversary's attempt to deny us free access and use of space

Intercontinental Ballistic Missile forces are the backbone of this Nation's deterrence posture. We will maintain a safe and secure strategic deterrent while pursuing New Triad capabilities for the U.S. and our Allies. As our Nation moves forward with new global strike capabilities, we will ensure our strategic deterrence systems remain ready.

Success begins and ends with our people. We have made great strides in creating a new core of space professionals—better trained, better equipped and better organized to move us into the future. Warfighters, first responders, civil and commercial customers and the people of our Nation are counting on us for the critical edge that only space can provide. We will ensure space capabilities continue to provide America's decisive asymmetric advantage.


AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND